

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

HEADWATER RESEARCH LLC,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC.,  
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP d/b/a VERIZON  
WIRELESS, and VERIZON CORPORATE  
SERVICES GROUP, INC.,

*Defendants.*

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Case No. 2:23-cv-00352-JRG-RSP

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Before the Court is the Motion for Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Willful Infringement, Indirect Infringement, or Copying, filed by Defendants Verizon Communications Inc., Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless, and Verizon Corporate Services Group, Inc. **Dkt. No. 182**. For the reasons discussed below, the Motion should be **GRANTED** as to no copying by Verizon, and otherwise **DENIED**.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On July 28, 2023, Plaintiff Headwater Research LLC filed suit against Defendants asserting that they infringe four of its patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 8,589,541; 8,924,543; 9,198,042; and 9,215,613. Dkt. No.1 at 1. On January 29, 2025, the Parties agreed to dismiss the '543 Patent. Dkt. No. 144.

On April 2, 2025, Defendants filed the instant Motion for Summary Judgment, alleging that “Headwater cannot prove pre-suit willful infringement, pre-suit indirect infringement, or copying of the asserted patents . . . .” Dkt. No. 182 at 1.

**II. APPLICABLE LAW**

Summary judgment should be granted “if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute

as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Any evidence must be viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmovant. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986) (citing *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 158–59 (1970)). Summary judgment is proper when there is no genuine dispute of material fact. *Celotex v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). “By its very terms, this standard provides that the mere existence of some alleged factual dispute between the parties will not defeat an otherwise properly supported motion for summary judgment; the requirement is that there be no genuine [dispute] of material fact.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 247–48. The substantive law identifies the material facts, and disputes over facts that are irrelevant or unnecessary will not defeat a motion for summary judgment. *Id.* at 248. A dispute about a material fact is “genuine” when the evidence is “such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Id.*

The moving party must identify the basis for granting summary judgment and evidence demonstrating the absence of a genuine dispute of material fact. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. If the moving party does not have the ultimate burden of persuasion at trial, the party ‘must either produce evidence negating an essential element of the nonmoving party’s claim or defense or show that the nonmoving party does not have enough evidence of an essential element to carry its ultimate burden of persuasion at trial.’” *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. T Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. 2:17-CV-00577-JRG, 2018 WL 5809267, at \*1 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 6, 2018) (quoting *Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. v. Fritz Cos., Inc.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1102 (9th Cir. 2000)).

### III. ANALYSIS

#### A. Pre-Suit Willful Infringement and Pre-Suit Indirect Infringement

Defendants assert that Plaintiff cannot point to any evidence for a necessary element of both pre-suit willful infringement and pre-suit indirect infringement: pre-suit knowledge of the

patents at issue.<sup>1</sup>

Indirect infringement, whether contributory or induced, requires that the indirect infringer have knowledge of the patents at issue. *Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 580 F.3d 1301, 1320 (Fed. Cir. 2009); *Commil USA, LLC v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, 135 S. Ct. 1920, 1926 (2015). This is also true for willful infringement. *See WBIP, LLC v. Kohler Co.*, 829 F.3d 1317, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (citing *Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.*, 136 S.Ct. 1923, 1932-33 (2016)). Further, evidence of knowledge of the patents in suit and intent sufficient to establish deliberate or intentional conduct may be inferred from circumstantial evidence. *See Warsaw Orthopedic, Inc. v. NuVasive, Inc.*, 824 F.3d 1344, 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“knowledge of infringement can be inferred from circumstantial evidence”); *WCM Industries, Inc. v. IPS Corporation*, 721 Fed.Appx. 959, 970 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“whether an act is ‘willful’ is by definition a question of the actor's intent, the answer to which must be inferred *from all the circumstances.*”) (emphasis original) (cleaned up) (quoting *Gustafson, Inc. v. Intersystems Industrial Products, Inc.*, 897 F.2d 508 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

In the Motion, Defendants argue that “Headwater has failed to adduce any evidence that Verizon knew of the asserted patents prior to its filing suit, because Headwater relies solely on evidence that cannot, as a matter of law, establish knowledge.” Dkt. No. 182 at 7. Specifically, Defendants contend that Plaintiff relies on documents and communications that either do not identify the asserted patents or otherwise predate the filing and issuance of those patents. *Id.* at 7-12.

In response, Plaintiff argues that Defendants knew or should have known of the patents at issue. Dkt. No. 203 at 8. In support of this, Plaintiff makes several assertions. First, it asserts that Defendants knew that Headwater had a large portfolio of patents. *Id.* (citing Dkt. No. 203-12 at 6;

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff withdrew its allegations of pre-suit willfulness, pre-suit indirect infringement, and copying for the ‘613 patent. Dkt. No. 203 at 1, FN 1. Accordingly, the Motion as to the ‘613 Patent is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

Dkt. No. 203-3 at 10, 16; Dkt. No. 203-15 at 3, 9; Dkt. No. 203-16). Second, it asserts that Defendants were aware that the software developed by ItsOn and used by Defendants was protected by several of Headwater's patents. *Id.* (citing Dkt. No. 203-16). Third, it asserts that Defendants sought to develop their own technology to replace that provided by ItsOn, leading to one of its own employees filing a whistleblower complaint against it.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 8-9 (citing Dkt. No. 203-18 at 93-94). Finally, it asserts that the '541 and '042 Patents were listed on Headwater's marking page, thus providing notice to Verizon concerning the Patents. *Id.* at 9 (citing Dkt. No. 182-2; Dkt. No. 182-3; Dkt. No. 182-4; Dkt. No. 182-5; Dkt. No. 182-6; Dkt. No. 182-8; Dkt. No. 182-12; Dkt. No. 182-23).

Further, as to the marking page, Plaintiff asserts that while Verizon disputes the exactly when the '541 and '042 Patents were listed on the marking page, it does not dispute that both were listed on the marking page by 2017.<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 10 (citing Dkt. No. 182 at 10-12). Plaintiff also points to statements made by Defendants in a separate motion in which Defendants acknowledge that

On November 25, 2013, Headwater's general counsel wrote to Verizon's counsel to apprise Verizon of Headwater's intellectual property portfolio and alert Verizon that Headwater was evaluating potential violations of the portfolio by Verizon. Headwater's counsel wrote: "Headwater Partners I LLC ("Headwater") is the developer and owner of a substantial portfolio of intellectual property covering device-based, cloud-based, and conventional network equipment-based smart services for mobile devices such as smart phones, tablets, and laptops. Headwater and its licensee ItsOn, Inc. ("ItsOn") have become aware of the complaint filed by Mr. Thomas Russell .... As you know, the Complaint alleges serious violations of Headwater's intellectual property rights by Verizon Wireless. Headwater and ItsOn continue to evaluate the allegations made in the Complaint."

Dkt. No. 264 at 1 (citing Dkt. No. 205 at 6).

The Court finds that a genuine dispute of material fact remains for the question of pre-suit willfulness as it relates to knowledge of the asserted patents. The core of the knowledge dispute is

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<sup>2</sup> Reference to Mr. Russell's complaint has been excluded. Dkt. No. 302 at 4.

<sup>3</sup> This was after both Patents had issued. '541 Patent at INID 45; '042 Patent at INID 45.

centered on the interactions of the parties over the period of time prior to this suit. This dispute is highlighted by conflicting interpretations of the underlying facts, such as the nature of the letter from Headwater's General Counsel to Defendants, and generally Defendants' awareness of Plaintiff's patent portfolio. The Court finds that in viewing the totality of the circumstantial evidence, a jury could reasonably find that knowledge of the asserted patents was present prior to the filing of the Complaint.

Defendants also assert that Plaintiff cannot show that Defendants knew of their alleged infringement. Dkt. No. 182 at 12. For the same reasons discussed above, the Court finds that a reasonable jury could find that Defendants were aware of their alleged infringement from the totality of the circumstantial evidence.

## **B. Copying**

In the Motion, Defendants argue that Plaintiff cannot show copying—but specifically copying done by them (Verizon), which goes toward, *inter alia*, willful infringement. *See* Dkt. No. 182 at 13. Defendants assert that to prove its copying allegation, Plaintiff must show that they “(1) intentionally copied (2) a specific thing, and (3) that the thing that Verizon copied is an embodiment of the asserted claims.” *Id.* (citing *Wyers v. Master Lock Co.*, 616 F.3d 1231, 1246 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (“Our case law holds that copying requires evidence of efforts to replicate a specific product”); *Amazon.com, Inc. v. Barnesandnoble, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 1343, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (“[E]vidence of copying ... is legally irrelevant unless the [copied] feature is shown to be an embodiment of the claims.”). Defendants contend that Plaintiff has adduced no evidence of this. *See id.* at 13-15.

In response, Plaintiff argues that there *is* evidence of copying, but of copying by competitors generally, which goes towards secondary considerations of non-obviousness. *See* Dkt.

No. 203 at 11. This type of copying, Plaintiff contends, can be shown through the alleged infringer having “access to the patented product combined with the patented product.” *Id.* (quoting *Wyers v. Master Lock Co.*, 616 F.3d 1231, 1246 (Fed. Cir.2010) (internal quotations omitted)). Plaintiff then points to the report of their expert—Mr. de la Iglesia—in support of their allegation of copying by competitors (namely, Samsung and T-Mobile). *Id.* at 11-12 (citing Dkt. No. 184-2 at ¶¶463-64). Critically, however, Plaintiff adduces no evidence of copying by Verizon. *See generally id.*; *see also* Dkt. No. 264.

The Court finds that there is a genuine dispute of material fact over copying, but only as to copying by competitors generally, which goes towards the *Transocean* secondary indicia of non-obviousness. As discussed above, Plaintiff neither points to any evidence nor does it even argue that Verizon itself engaged in any copying. Plaintiff only points to copying by (non-Verizon) competitors generally. Accordingly, there is no genuine dispute of material fact as to this latter issue and summary judgment is proper.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the Court recommends the motion be **GRANTED** as to no copying by Verizon, and otherwise **DENIED**.

A party’s failure to file written objections to the findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report **by not later than June 19, 2025 at noon** bars that party from *de novo* review by the District Judge of those findings, conclusions, and recommendations and, except on grounds of plain error, from appellate review of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted and adopted by the district court. FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)(2); *see also Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass’n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1428–29 (5th Cir. 1996) (*en banc*). Any

objection to this Report and Recommendation must be filed in ECF under the event “Objection to Report and Recommendation [cv, respoth]” or it may not be considered by the District Judge.

**SIGNED this 15th day of June, 2025.**

  
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ROY S. PAYNE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE